

VIL

VILLAGE, *n. f.* [*village*, Fr.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.
Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or pelting *villages*, sheep coats, and mills,
Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare.*

The early *village* cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn.
You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are so; but, like the *village* cures,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakespeare.*
The country *villages* were burnt down to the ground. *Kneller.*
Those *village*-words give us a mean idea of the thing. *Dryden.*
Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own fabre gave,
In the vile habit of a *village* slave. *Pope.*

VILLAGER, *n. f.* [*from village*.] An inhabitant of the village.
Brutus had rather be a *villager*,
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under such hard conditions. *Shakespeare.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless *villager*,
Whom thrust keeps up about his country gear. *Milton.*
If there are conveniences of life, which common use
reaches not, it is not reason to reject them, because every
villager doth not know them. *Locke.*

VILLAGERY, *n. f.* [*from village*.] District of villages.
Robin Goodfellow, are you not he,
That fright the maidens of the *villagery*? *Shakespeare.*

VILLAIN, *n. f.* [*villain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Latin.]
1. One who held by a base tenure.
The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in
condition of slaves and *villains*, did render a greater revenue,
than if they had been made the king's free subjects. *Davies.*

2. A wicked wretch.
We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather
villains, who, using this time of their extreme feebleness, all
together set upon them.

O villain! villain! his very opinion in the letter. Ab-
horred *villain!* unnatural, detested, brutish *villain!* *Shakespeare.*
What in the world,
That names me traitor, *villain*-like he lies. *Shakespeare.*

Me was stabbed to the heart by the hand of a *villain*, upon
the mere impious pretence of his being odious to the parlia-
ment. *Clarendon.*

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counsels, and dark politicks. *Pope.*

VILLANAGE, *n. f.* [*from villain*.]
1. The state of a villain; base servitude.
They exercise most bitter tyranny,
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:
No wretchedness is like to sinful *villanage*. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon every such surrender and grant, there was but one
freeholder, which was the lord himself; all the rest were but
tenants in *villanage*, and were not fit to be sworn in
juries. *Davies.*

2. Bafeness; infamy.
If in thy smoke it ends, thy glories shine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine. *Dryden.*

To **VILLANIZE**, *v. a.* [*from villain*.] To defame; to degrade;
to defame.
Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame;
But, as the first, the last of all the line,
Would, like the sun, ev'n in descending shine. *Dryden.*

These are the fools, whose stolidity can baffle all argu-
ments; whose glory is in their shame, in the debasing and
villanizing of mankind to the condition of beasts. *Bentley.*

VILLANOUS, *adj.* [*from villain*.]
1. Base; vile; wicked.
2. Sorry.
Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly
my own opinion; but chiefly a *villanous* trick of thine eye
doth warrant me. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to exaggerate any think detestable.
We shall lose our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads *villanous* low. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

VILLANOUSLY, *adv.* [*from villainous*.] Wickedly; basely.
The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and *villanously*
flew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself. *Kneller.*

VILLANOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*from villainous*.] Bafeness; wicked-
ness.
VILLANY, *n. f.* [*from villain*; *villonnies*, old French.]
1. Wickedness; bafeness; depravity.
Tust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For *villany* is not without such a rheum:
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare.*

He is the prince's jester; and the commendation is not
in his wit, but in his *villany*. *Shakespeare.*

2. A wicked action; a crime.

VIN

No *villany*, or flagitious action was ever yet committed;
but a lie was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*
Such *villainies* rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,
Than an old tale.

VILLA'Rick, *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages.
Evening dragon came,
Affailant on the perched roofts,
And nests in order rang'd,
Of tame *villatic* fowl. *Milton.*

VILLI, *n. f.* [*Latin*.]
In anatomy, are the fame as fibres; and in botany, small
hairs like the grain of plumb or flax, with which, as a kind
of excrecence, some trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VILLOUS, *adj.* [*villosus*, Lat.] Shaggy; rough.
The liquor of the stomach, which with falling grows
sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward *villous* coat of
the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger. *Arb.*

VIMI'NEOUS, *adj.* [*vimineus*, Latin.] Made of twigs.
As in the hive's *vimineous* dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

VINCIBLE, *adj.* [*from vinco*, Lat.] Conquerable; supe-
rable.
He not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that shortness
of provision would in a short time draw the seditions to shorter
limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*

Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have attended
more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the mistake
which influenced the action was *vincible*. *Norris.*

VINCIBLENESS, *n. f.* [*from vincible*.] Liableness to be over-
come.
VIN'CTURE, *n. f.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding. *Bailey.*

VINDE'MIAL, *adj.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.
To **VINDE'MIATE**, *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] To gather the
vintage.

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration
of this month. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIATION, *n. f.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*
To **VINDICATE**, *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.]

1. To justify; to support; to maintain.
Where the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent
must directly *vindicate* and confirm that proposition; i. e. he
must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syl-
logism. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To revenge; to avenge.
We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be
purged; whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate*
or punish infidelity? *Bacon.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but
God is more powerful to exact subjection, and to *vindicate*
rebellion. *Pearson on the Creed.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more his
justice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront. *Tillotson.*

Assamble ours, and all the Theban race,
To *vindicate* on Athens thy disgrace. *Dryden.*

3. To assert; to claim with efficacy.
Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet justly
has *vindicated* to himself. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.*

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world shall *vindicate* her trade. *Dryden.*

4. To clear; to protect.
God's ways of dealing with us, are by proposition of ter-
rors and promises. To these is added the authority of the
commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interpo-
sition of the greatest signs and wonders, in the hands of his
prophets, and of his son. *Hammond.*

I may assert eternal providence,
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

VINDICATION, *n. f.* [*vindicatio*, Fr. from *vindicare*.] De-
fence; assertion; justification.
This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She still acts a
mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice, in en-
deavouring to betray the Greeks. *Broome.*

VINDICATIVE, *adj.* [*from vindicare*.] Revengeful; given to
revenge.
He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shakespeare.*

Public revenges are for the most part fortunate; but in
private revenges it is not so. *Vindicative* persons live the life
of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they in-
fortunate. *Bacon.*

The fruits of adusted cholers, and the evaporations of a
vindicative spirit. *Hovel.*

Do not too many believe no zeal to be spiritual, but what
is censorious or *vindicative*? Whereas no zeal is spiritual,
that is not also charitable. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Distinction betwixt a passion purely *vindicative*, and those
counsels where divine justice avenges the innocent. *L'Estrange.*

VINDICATOR.

VIN

VINDICATOR, *n. f.* [*from vindicare*.] One who vindicates;
an avenger.
He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the ut-
most rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleas'd
with a jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty, than with a
temporizing poet. *Dryden.*

VINDICATORY, *adj.* [*from vindicare*.]
1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.
The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* punishments to
take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to
make trial of his graces. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbs.*

2. Defensory; justificatory.
VINDICTIVE, *adj.* [*from vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge;
revengeful.
I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

Angustus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented
himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden.*

VINE, *n. f.* [*vinum*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape.
The flower consists of many leaves placed in a regular
order, and expanding in form of a rose; the ovary, which is
situated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round
fruit, full of juice, and contains many small stones in each.
The tree is climbing, sending forth claspers at the joints, by
which it fastens itself to what plant stands near it, and the fruit
is produced in bunches. The species are, 1. The wild vine,
commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The
Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The
parley leav'd grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called
the Burgundy in England: the leaves of this sort are very
much powdered with white in the spring, from whence it
had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Bur-
gundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auverna: it makes very good
wine. 7. The white chaffilas, or royal muscadine: it is a
large white grape; the juice is very rich. 8. The black
chaffilas, or black muscadine; the juice is very rich. 9. The
red chaffilas, or red muscadine. 10. The burlake grape.
11. The white mustat, or white Frontinac. 12. The red
Frontinac. 13. The black Frontinac. 14. The damask
grape. 15. The white sweet water. 16. The black sweet
water. 17. The white muscadine. 18. The raisin grape.
19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The
St. Peter's grape, or heperian. 22. The malmsey grape.
23. The malmsey muscadine. 24. The red Hamburg
grape. 25. The black Hamburg, or warmer grape. 26. The
Alexandria; called also the Jerusalem muscat, or Frontinac
of Switzerland grape. 27. The white muscat, or Frontinac
of Alexandria. 28. The red muscat, or Frontinac of Alexandria.
29. The white melle grape. 30. The white morillon.
31. The Alicante grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The
grey Auvernat. 34. The raisin muscat. The late duke of
Tuscany, who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of
Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was possesed of
upwards of three hundred several varieties. *Miller.*

The vine-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Fairy Queen.*
In her days every man shall eat in safety,
Under his own vine, what he plants. *Shakespeare.*

The captain left of the poor to be vine-dressers. 2 *Kingxxxv.*
Depending vines the shelving cavern screen,
With purple clusters blushing through the green. *Pope.*

VINEGAR, *n. f.* [*vinagre*, Fr.]
1. Wine grown sour.
Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the
hot sun; and therefore *vinegar* will not burn, much of the
finer parts being exhaled. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's blest beam turns *vinegar* more four. *Pope.*
2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour.
Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,
And others of such *vinegar* aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakespeare.*

VINNEVED, or *Vinny*, *adj.* Mouldy. *Ainsworth.*
VINEYARD, *n. f.* [*pingeard*, Saxon.] A ground planted with
vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,
And give our *vineyards* to a bar'rous people. *Shakespeare.*

Though some had so forfeited in the *vineyards*, and with
the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity
of the Spaniards sent them all home again. *Clarendon.*

VIN'OUS, *adj.* [*from vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of
wine; consisting of wine.
The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some
partial solution made by the *vinous* spirit. *Boyle.*

Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour. *Philips.*

VIN'AGE, *n. f.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for
the year.
The best wines are in the driest *vinages*. *Bacon.*

Our first success in war make Bacchus crown,
And half the *vinage* of the year our own. *Waller.*

VIN'TAGER, *n. f.* [*from vinage*.] He who gathers the vin-
tage. *Ainsworth.*

VIN'TER, *n. f.* [*from vinum*, Lat.] One who sells wine.

VIO

The *vinner* may draw what religion he pleases. *Hovel.*
The *vinner*, by mixing poison with his wines, destroys
more lives than any malignant disease. *South.*

VINTRY, *n. f.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*
VIOLE, *n. f.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.] A fringed instrument of
musick.
My tongue's use is to me no more,
Than an unfriuged *viol*, or a harp. *Shakespeare.*

To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks
of lutes and *viols*. *Bacon.*
Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trumpet doth sound;
Me softer airs besit, and softer strings
Of lute, or *viol*, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

VIOLE, *adj.* [*from violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be vio-
lated or hurt.
VIOLE'CEOUS, *adj.* [*from viola*, Lat.] Resembling violets.
To **VIOLE**, *v. a.* [*violo*, Lat.]

1. To injure; to hurt.
I question thy bold entrance,
Employ'd to *violate* the sleep of those
Whole dwelling God hath planted here in bliss. *Milton.*

Kindness for man, and pity for his face,
May mix with bliss, and yet not *violate*. *Dryden.*

To know what known will *violate* thy peace. *Pope.*
2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.
Some of *violated* vows
Twixt the souls of friend and friend. *Shakespeare.*

Those offences which are by their special qualities breaches
of supernatural laws, do also, for that they are generally evil,
violate in general that principle of reason, which willett uni-
versally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

3. To injure by irreverence.
I would *violate* my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*
Forbid to *violate* the sacred fruit. *Milton.*

4. To ravish; to deflower.
The Sabines *violated* charms
Obscur'd the glory of his rising arms. *Prior.*

VIOLE'TION, *n. f.* [*violatio*, Lat.]
1. Infringement or injury of something sacred.
Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was
not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives,
who feared the wilful *violation* of oaths. *Hooker.*

Men, who had no other guide but their reason, considered
the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime. *Addison.*

2. Rape; the act of deflowering.
If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*. *Shakespeare.*

VIOLE'TOR, *n. f.* [*violator*, Lat.]
1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.
May such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing
upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the curse that
never fails to rest upon the sacrilegious *violators* of them. *South.*

2. A ravisher.
Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*. *Shakespeare.*

How does the subject herself to the *violator's* upbraiding
and insults. *Clarissa.*

VIOLENCE, *n. f.* [*violentia*, Latin.]
1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.
To be imprison'd in the viewless wind,
And blown with restless *violence* about. *Shakespeare.*

All the elements
At least had gone to wreck, disturb'd and torn
With *violence* of this conflict, had not soon
Th' eternal hung his golden scales. *Milton.*

2. An attack; an assault; a murder.
A noise did scare me from the tomb;
And the, too desperate, would not go with me:
But, as it seems, did *violence* on herself. *Shakespeare.*

3. Outrage; unjust force.
Grief'd at his heart, when looking down he saw
The whole earth fill'd with *violence*, and all flesh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.
That seal
You ask with such *violence*, the king
With his own hand gave me. *Shakespeare.*

5. Injury; infringement.
We cannot, without offering *violence* to all records, divine
and human, deny an universal deluge. *Burnet.*

6. forcible defloration.
VIOLENT, *adj.* [*violentus*, Lat.]
1. forcible; acting with strength.
A *violent* cross wind blows. *Milton.*

2. Produced or continued by force.
The posture we find them in, according to his doctrine,
must be look'd upon as unnatural and *violent*; and no *violent*
state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

3. Not natural, but brought by force.
Conqueror death discovers them scarce men;
Violent or shameful death their due reward. *Milton.*

4. Un-